

PRESIDENT WILSON ADDRESSES PEOPLE OF UNITED STATES IN DENUNCIATION OF MOB SPIRIT

Particularly Specifies Lynchings, and Especially Those in Which Enemy Aliens Have Been Victims—Says We Must Show World Our Fight for Safety of Democracy Is Now a Sham—Every Mob Makes Work of German Liars Easier.

Washington, July 26.—President Wilson today, in a personal statement, addressed to his fellow countrymen, denouncing mob spirit and mob action, called upon the nation to show the world that while it fights for democracy on foreign fields, it is not destroying democracy at home. The president referred not alone to mob action against those suspected of being enemy aliens or enemy sympathizers; he denounced most emphatically mob action of all sorts, especially lynchings, and while he did not refer specifically to lynchings of negroes in the South, it is known that he included them in his characterization of mob spirit and mob action at the heart of ordered law and humane justice.

It is known that the lynchings of negroes, as well as attacks upon those suspected of being enemies or sympathizers, have been used by the German propaganda throughout Central and South America as well as in Europe, to contend that the pretensions of the United States as a champion of democracy are a sham.

Deeply concerned by the situation, the president decided to address his fellow countrymen, and to declare that "every mob contributes to German lies about the United States when her most gifted liars cannot improve upon by way of clumsy."

The president's statement in full, follows:

"My Fellow Countrymen:—I take the liberty of addressing you upon a subject which so vitally affects the honor and integrity of our institutions that I trust you will think me justified in speaking very plainly about it.

"I allude to the mob spirit which has recently been shown in many parts of the country. There have been many lynchings, and every one of them has been a blow at the heart of ordered law and humane justice. No man who loves America, no man who really cares for the honor and integrity of our institutions, or who is truly loyal to her, can justify mob action while the courts of justice are open and the governments of the states and the nation are ready and able to do their duty. We are at this very moment fighting lawless passion. Germany has outdone herself in the use of the sacred obligations of law and has made lynchings of her own. Lynchings emulate her disgraceful example. I, for my part, am anxious to see every community in America rise above that level with pride and fixed resolution which no man or set of men can afford to despise.

"We proudly claim to be the champions of democracy. If we really are, indeed, in truth, let us see to it that we do not discredit our own. I say plainly that every American who takes part in the action of a mob or gives any sort of countenance is no true son of this great democracy, but its betrayer, and does more to discredit her by that single disloyalty than the words of her sternest or the crimes of her heroic boys in the trenches can do to make suffering people believe her to be their savior. How shall we commend democracy to the acceptance of other peoples, if we disgrace our own by proving that it is, after all, no protection to the weak? Every mob contributes to German lies about the United States, what her most gifted liars cannot improve upon by way of clumsy."

"WOODROW WILSON."

U. S. MEN FIND ARTIST NICOLL DEAD IN HEAPS DIES AT NORWALK

Troops Discover 2,000 Bodies in One Horseshoe Shaped Area.

With the American Army on the Aisne-Marne Front, July 27.—The American troops advancing along the Marne have discovered thousands of dead Germans who fell during the retreat before the heavy machine gun fire of the Americans. In one horseshoe shaped area the ground was covered with dead. The Americans buried as many as was possible. It is estimated 2,000 Germans fell there.

Farmers along the Marne report having seen the bodies of Germans floating down the stream. The military authorities are planning some system by which they can clear the river of bodies.

Three days after the Germans evacuated Chateau Thierry the Americans found a lone German in Mont St. Pere hiding in a cellar. The prisoner said he was tired of the war and was determined to desert. He was not withstanding his lack of food, and later take a chance by surrendering to the Allies.

He asserted the German soldiers were going and that the general opinion among them was that the Crown Prince was unable to bring sufficient reinforcements or food supplies to aid the forces being attacked from the south.

The American soldiers watched with pleasure the prisoner appease his appetite after his three days' fast. The German requested the Americans not to report his desertion, saying if they did he would be shot back to Germany he would be shot.

STAMFORD MAN DEAD IN FRANCE

Stamford, July 27.—A war department message received by his parents today, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Crandall, announced the death in action in France on July 15 of First Lieut. Robert F. Crandall of the field artillery. Crandall had served an enlistment in the Connecticut coast artillery. When the call came for men for officer camps he responded, later received his commission and was among an early contingent to be sent abroad. Three brothers are in service.

ROMANOFFS NOW SAFE IN SIBERIA

London, July 27.—The family of Nicholas Romanoff, the former Russian emperor, is safe in a Siberian monastery in Abaisk, according to a Central News dispatch from Amsterdan. This town is on the Irish river and is a noted place of pilgrimage.

This report seems to disprove the rumor that Grand Duke Alexis, the former emperor's son, had died of exposure following the execution of his father.

ARTIST NICOLL DIES AT NORWALK

National Academician Devoted His Career Chiefly to Picturing the Sea.

Norwalk, Conn., July 26.—James Craig Nicoll, a well known artist, who was one of the founders of the American Watercolor Society and for years served as its president, died here yesterday. Mr. Nicoll was in his 71st year.

Mr. Nicoll, a brilliant draughtsman and colorist, who devoted most of his art to seascapes in watercolor and oils, was a National Academician who had spent the greater part of his life as a resident of Manhattan. He was born here, Nov. 22, 1847, and in his early days was a student in the Quaker School.

Mr. Nicoll, like so many other painters of wide reputation, was the product of no art school, either here or abroad. For two years he painted in the studio of M. F. de Haas and worked outdoors with Van Elter, Dr. Haas, Kruseman and other artists, but he was an associate artist rather than a pupil. During his long life devoted to painting and etching the sea he made extensive trips in search of subjects, his travels ranging along the Atlantic coast from Canada to Florida.

The National Academy made Mr. Nicoll an Academician in 1885. Through a great many years there were few exhibitions of importance in America in which Mr. Nicoll was not represented either in oils, watercolors or etchings and sometimes in all these mediums. Also he exhibited in Paris and at the Paris Exposition won a gold medal.

Gold medals were also awarded to him for his work exhibited at the exposition at New Orleans and he was among the prize winners on various occasions at picture exhibitions at Boston, Philadelphia, New York and other American cities.

Following his part in the founding of the American Watercolor Society, Mr. Nicoll for ten years acted as its secretary and later became its president. He was elected a member of the Artists Fund Society in 1874 and for a time also was president of the fund. At the Chicago Exposition of 1893 Mr. Nicoll was secretary of the International Jury of Awards on Paintings.

He was a life member of the National Academy of Design and a member of all the leading art societies of New York, in several of which he at various times held office. His Manhattan studio was at 51 West Tenth street.

RICULATED DRAFT MEN

New Britain, July 26.—For making discourteous remarks concerning the draft contingent that left here yesterday for Camp Devens Michael Maginich, himself of military age, was sentenced to jail for six months in the police court today on a technical charge of breach of the peace.

ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED STATES AND ALLIES HAVE HELD WORLD BREATHLESS

Events big with the fate of nations have marked the fourth year of the war which now comes to a close. It has been a twelve months of alternating hope and concern for the Powers of the Entente Alliance.

It was on July 28, 1914, that Austria declared war on Serbia, beginning the great struggle. During the past twelve months there have been occurrences that in some aspects have been of even greater import in their influence upon the world than those in the preceding period. Russia's collapse, the Italian defeat last Autumn, the stupendous drives of the Germans against the Allied armies, and the wonderful defensive operations that have again and again checked the enemy when success for him seemed near at hand have held the world breathless. But, transcending the significance any event in the actual theatre of the war, America's full participation in the conflict, involving the transportation overseas of more than a million men to engage in it must remain for all time the great outstanding feature of the fourth year of the struggle. It is upon America that the Entente is relying for the men and resources to turn the tide.

A year ago the number of American troops going to Europe had not begun to assume large proportions. A few regulars and some National Guardsmen had been sent to France, but most of the big military training camps were still being built and the men selected as the first contingent to be called to the colors were still receiving their training. The figures of August of 1917 the total number of American soldiers taken overseas was 26,667.

Soon after that date the movement of troops was accelerated. Thousands were despatched across the Atlantic, during the winter months, but it was not until the great German offensive was started late in March of 1918 that the movement began to assume really noteworthy proportions. The figures for the months from Aug. 1, 1917 to July 1, 1918, follow:

August, 18,323; September, 32,523; October, 38,259; November, 23,916; December, 45,840; January, 46,776; February, 48,027; March, 53,811; April, 117,212; May, 244,345; June, 276,382.

On July 1, 1918, there were 14,444 American soldiers in France, bringing the total number of American troops in that country and Italy up to 1,018,115.

During the recent fighting in France the work of the American soldiers has compared favorably with that of other fighting men in the world. They have held sectors here and there along the front. They are in Alsace and northward in the Lorraine sector. The famous St. Mihiel sector is held by Americans, who are posted also on the line along the heights of the Meuse. East of Rheims they took part in the fighting during the last phase of the German offensive, while in the Chateau-Thierry sector they held their line in a vital region against the utmost fury of the Teutonic onslaught. North of Chateau Thierry, Americans helped to stop the drive of the Germans in the early days of June; and in the Somme sector, at Cantigny and Grivesnes they have given proof of their soldierly qualities.

The Allies have been called upon to face two great offensives during the past year. The first of these came last October in Italy and the second, in France, began on March 21. The German drives in France, while separated by periods of from a few days to several weeks, have been considered as different phases of the same offensive. The abortive Austrian attack against Italy in June also is looked upon as one of these. Against the western front and not as a distinct military operation.

But these offensives perhaps never would have begun had it not been for the collapse of Russia during the winter. German and Austrian troops, released from the Russian front, were taken to France and Italy to swell the masses of men hurled against the Allies in the Western theatre of operations. As long as Russia remained in the fight she held great numbers of Teutonic troops from the war exercised a fundamental influence on the course of its development.

Situation a Year Ago.—The year opened with the fortunes of war apparently favoring the Entente. The British had forced back the Germans to the famous Hindenburg line. The French had established themselves firmly along the Chemin des Dames, north of the Aisne. The echoes of Verdun were still ringing the knell of German hopes in that sector of the battle area. The Italians were holding their lines along the Isonzo. The remnants of men hurled "regiment of July First" had carried the war far into the Austrian defenses in Bukovina and Galicia.

Through August and September, 1917, there came rumors that Russia was exhausted by the war, and quiet settled down along the lines from the gates of the Carpathians to the Baltic. Stories were heard of fraternization of German and Russian troops, but assurances came from Petrograd that Russia would stand true to her allies.

Full Offensive in Italy.—The German and Austrian High Commands had no illusions as to further Russian belligerence. There came to the Allies reports that the force of their front from the Russian front and concentrating them for a drive against some part of the line in the western theatre. Then came intimations that the blow was aimed against Italy.

The storm broke at Caporetto on Oct. 24 and immediately the whole Italian line was thrown into disorder. Pouring through the passes where in some instances disaffected Italian troops held positions, the Germans and Austrians made progress which from the first was alarming. By wise generalship, the Italian line was withdrawn from the Isonzo. It paused at the Tagliamento and then retreated further until it rested on the Piave, almost within sight of the domes of Venice. Here the Italian army reformed its columns, consolidated its positions by withdrawing from the Rhaetian mountains to the Asiago plateau and, assisted by the French reinforcements brought to that battlefield, stood at bay.

Russian Collapse.—Events in the meanwhile had been moving swiftly in Russia. On November 1, while the offensive against Italy was under way, Alexander F. Kerensky, then the Russian premier, announced that Russia was worn out by the war and that the Allies must shoulder the burden themselves.

Seven days later Kerensky was deposed by the Bolsheviks. The fall and flight of Kerensky was the signal for Germany and Austria to enter into peace negotiations with Russia. On November 30 the Bolsheviks announced that Russia was out of the war and proposed that all the Allies join in the negotiations for an armistice.

Russian and German representatives met at Brest-Litovsk on December 22, and terms of peace were exchanged. No progress was made with the negotiations and the conference was broken up on January 11. In the meantime, a new republic had sprung from the side of Russia. It was Ukraine, a territory extending along the Rumanian and Galician frontier from the Black Sea northward to Chornobyl, and Poland. With this republic, the Central Empires made peace late in January.

The failure of the Bolshevik authorities to reach any agreement with the Germans resulted in the renewal of hostilities on February 18, and the German armies moved forward once more.

Brest-Litovsk Treaty.—This brought about a renewal of the peace negotiations, and at Brest-Litovsk the Bolsheviks were given to understand that Germany would recognize the kingdom of Poland and the independence of Finland, and the separate governmental status of Lithuania, Estonia, Turkey, as an ally of the Central Powers, was given a great area to the east of the Black Sea, including the regions of Baku, Karas and Erivan.

With the announcement of the final signing of the treaty between the Bolsheviks and Germany, the Allies gave up hope that Russia would remain in the conflict, and at once they began to strengthen their lines against the coming of the great German offensive by which Berlin and Vienna hoped to force the Entente nations to make peace.

for the benefit and in the interest of the populations concerned.

All well-defined national aspirations shall be met with the utmost satisfaction consistent with the future peace. Pope Benedict, in a pastoral letter issued at Easter, made another appeal for concord among the peoples of the world, but it brought forth no tangible results at the pope's request, prayer for peace were offered in Catholic churches throughout the world on St. Peter's day, June 28.

In April there came revelations from Paris that Emperor Charles of Austria had written letters to Prince Sixtus of Bourbon, a relative. In these communications the Austrian monarch conceded the claim of France to Alsace and Lorraine and hinted that peace overtures would be welcomed. As the result of this, Count Czernin, the Austrian Foreign Minister, was removed from office.

The most recent addresses on the subject of peace have been delivered in the German Reichstag, one by Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann, the foreign Minister; and the other by Imperial Chancellor von Hertling. The former's sensational admission that the sword by itself could not bring peace to the world, and the latter's address, voicing the sentiment that as long as the Allies were intent upon "destroying Germany" the war must go on.

The Enemy Offensives.—Last winter it became known that the Germans were making forces on the Western front. Reports came that large units were training behind the lines and that new and more terrible engines of war than had been known before were to be used in German effort to break the Allied lines, crush their armies and force them to make peace. The drive was well advertised and even the place where it was to be launched was known with comparative certainty.

On the morning of March 21, the Germans began their attack from the vicinity of Arras, on the north, to La Fere, on the south, and centering their heaviest columns against the British forces, under General Gough, at St. Quentin.

Staggering before the impact of the blow, the British army fell back rapidly. For eight days the Germans poured through the old Allied line in an effort to crush the British and drive a wedge between them and the French, who were holding the lines to the south. Then came a period of reaction and the Germans came to a stop. They had driven ahead for thirty-five miles along a front extending more than fifty miles before they were halted.

Hardly had their legions been held before Amiens than a new offensive was begun in Flanders, on April 2. It swept the British back through Arras, but did not break their lines. The British with the French who were rushed up to the front, stopped the Germans after they had reached the hills southwest of Ypres. There on April 9, the Germans suffered a terrible defeat that halted their offensive in that quarter.

Foch in Supreme Command.—In the midst of the drive in the sector toward Amiens, the Allied Nations took a vitally important step. They named General Ferdinand Foch, hero of the first battle of the Marne, generalissimo of the Allied Forces on the western front, which includes all the line in Italy as well as in France. Even the Murman coast, in northern Russia, has been held to be under his command.

After a period of quiet, the Germans attacked once more, this time on the Aisne river, and in seven days they reached the Marne at Chateau Thierry, making a penetration of about 28 miles. At the Marne they were checked and the impetus of the blow was broken.

With hardly a day's pause for reorganization of their forces, the German again attacked, choosing the sector between Montdidier and Noyon, on the southern side of the salient driven into the Allied line during the March offensive, as the stage of their onslaught. This offensive ran for five days and was stopped north of Compiègne after losses which were described as "unprecedented" had been inflicted upon the Germans.

From June 14 until July 15 the Germans were engaged in shifting their forces and then they again struck. This time the line of attack was from Chateau Thierry eastward, around to the north of Rheims, and then down the Vesdre river to Prunay and from that village eastward to Massiges. This attack at the close of the year developed into one of the most ambitious of the German strokes.

German forces crossed the Marne over a wide front, but were unable to make ground against American troops near Chateau Thierry and could not advance rapidly farther east. They did, however, forge ahead on the north side of the Marne and between that stream and the mountain of Rheims. It appeared for a time as if they might reach Eperday.

Then Gen. Foch struck a counter blow, which still is in progress, American and French troops attacked the Germans between Fontenoy, on the Aisne west of Soissons, and Belleau, on the Clignon, northwest of Chateau Thierry. So sudden and powerful was the blow that the Germans fell back rapidly until their reserves could be hurried up.

The rapid advance of the Allies, however, so menaced the German forces further south that on July 19 the enemy began a retreat across the Marne. On Sunday, July 21, the French and Americans entered Chateau Thierry and pressed on after the retreating Germans. Since that time the Allies have gained slowly but steadily. There are indications that a German retreat from the salient is now under way.

Italians Stand Firm.—On June 15, the Austrians began a drive against Italy. It was a failure. The Austrians crossed the Piave, but on the west bank met with such stubborn resistance that progress was impossible. Slowly the Austrians were driven back toward the river and then the Piave, swollen by rains in the mountains, completed the overthrow of the Austrians.

Four Principles' Enumerated.—To these replies there was rejoinder by President Wilson, who, on February 11, again addressed Congress, laying down what have come to be known as the "Four Principles" upon which peace can be based. Briefly, these principles were:

Final settlement must be based on essential justice. Peoples and provinces are not to be bartered about like chattels. Every territorial settlement must be for the benefit and in the interest of the populations concerned.

Austria's hopes. After suffering terrible losses the Austrians retreated to the eastern bank of the Piave from the Montello plateau to the Adriatic.

Minor Operations.

Among the year's operations of comparatively lesser importance were the British drives in Palestine and Mesopotamia; the Turkish advance in the Caucasus; the French and Italian offensive in Albania; and the fighting in the German Africa colonies. Jerusalem was captured by the British on December 10, and shortly afterward the fall of Jericho was announced. Since the taking of Jericho the British forces in Palestine have not been active on the offensive.

General Maude led the British troops into Baghdad on March 11, and shortly afterward died from cholera. His forces pushed further up the Tigris until the intense heat of summer terminated operations. The Turks after the collapse of Russia, took advantage of the demoralized condition of the Russian forces to advance through the Caucasus and obtain possession of the regions subsequently ceded them by the treaty of Brest-Litovsk.

The French and Italian drive in Albania began on July 6, and is still in progress.

During the year British forces in Africa drove German forces before them in German East Africa and in German Southwest Africa and finally compelled them to disperse or surrender. This took from Germany the last of the vast colonial possessions held by her when the war began.

Submarine Warfare.

The past year has been marked by a gradual decline of submarine sinkings as compared with the number of ships being built by the Entente allies. The operations of the British and American destroyers have spread terror among the "wasps of the sea," while a great mine field completed in May by the British Navy converted virtually the whole North Sea into an area closed against U-boat activities.

The harbors of Zebrugge and Ostend, from which German submarines had been operated against Entente shipping, were either sealed entirely or made virtually valueless as submarine bases by daring naval and air raids by the British in May.

U-Boats in American Waters.

German submarines visited American waters in June and sank at least ten ships, the field of the U-boat operations being from the North New Jersey coast south to the Virginia Capes and easterly half way to the Bermudas.

The only United States transport lost while carrying troops to Europe was the Tuscania, which was torpedoed off the north coast of Ireland on February 5 with a loss of 212 men.

Hospital Ships Sunk.

During the year eleven hospital ships have been sunk by submarines, the latest and most flagrant case of this violation of the Geneva Convention being the destruction of the British steamer Llandovery Castle, carrying Canadian nurses and doctors. This took place on June 27, only 24 of the 258 persons on board being rescued.

The total shipping reported sunk since August 1, 1917, is more than 4,250,000 tons.

Against this destruction of shipping the Allies have combined their ship-building capacity. The actual number of tons of shipping launched and put into service has not been published. Official announcements have been made in the recent past, however, to the effect that more ships are being built than are being sunk. On July 4, ninety vessels were launched at American shipyards.

Losses in Battle.

The year's fighting has entailed great losses for most of the belligerents. During the drive into Italy last October and November the Teutonic Armies claimed the capture of more than 180,000 Italians. In the German offensives in France this year about 190,000 French, British, American and Portuguese were reported to have been taken prisoner.

Added to these losses are the casualties in killed and wounded. No definite figures have been issued by Germany and Austria but it has been reported on what appears to be good authority that in the fighting from March 21 till June 24 the Germans lost more than 600,000 men. The French and British losses were considerably smaller, as the Allies were fighting from entrenched positions.

Financial Aspects.—The United States has floated three great Liberty Loans. The proceeds of these loans have aggregated \$10,788,542,900. The total cost to the United States, according to latest available figures, is \$13,800,000,000. Since the nation entered the war it has expended \$8,091,690,000.

The total cost of the war to England up to December 15, 1917, was placed at \$6,242,000,000, while French votes of credit are somewhat smaller. At latest reports the total of the German war loans approximated \$31,000,000,000.

Internal Disorders.

There have been numerous reports of disorders in countries engaged in the war. Riots and bloodshed have been reported from Germany and Austria many times during the past spring and summer and there is little doubt that the Slavic races of Austria are seething with discontent.

Ireland came to the center of the stage in this connection early in May, when a pro-German plot was detected and seventy-eight leaders of the Sinn Fein.

Recently disaffection was reported against the British in South Africa, but it has apparently been stamped out.

One Monarch Died.

During the year one ruler of a belligerent country died. The death of the Sultan of Turkey was announced in June, subsequent reports intimating he had been murdered.

Assistance for Russia.

Since the collapse of Russia the Allied nations have sought to find a way to assist the people who are being exploited by the Germans. French landed on the Murman or Kola peninsula and American forces have been sent, on the north. They have not actively intervened, however. Being there only to protect Allied property which had been landed at the port of Kola before Russia withdrew from the Entente Alliance.

In Siberia there is a well-defined anti-Bolshevik movement which has been built up around Czech-Slovak prisoners of war who armed themselves and inflicted defeats on the Bolsheviks.

shoviki. A new government has been set up there under General Horvath, president of the Chinese Eastern railroad. Japanese, British and American marines have been in the city of Vladivostok for months.

Neutrals.

Countries which are not engaged in the war have suffered during the 11 months. Switzerland and Holland, being adjacent to Germany, have been threatened by the Central Powers, a number of times in matters relative to economic concessions. Holland especially, has been beset with difficulties, and at present the Allies are protesting against her exporting supplies to Germany.

Norway has signed an agreement with the United States by which commercial relations may be carried on. Sweden has been dealing openly with Germany and has been threatened with a virtual boycott by Great Britain. Both nations have lost severely through the depredations of German submarines.

Denmark is in a serious plight also and it has been reported that there is great suffering among the people of that country.

New Belligerents.

Three new countries have declared war on Germany during the year. They are Costa Rica, Guatemala and Hayti. The Argentine, although near a break because of the machinations of von Luxburg, the German ambassador at Buenos Ayres, has taken no step in that direction. Mexico has remained neutral.

GERMANS LEARN MANY AMERICANS OPPOSING THEM

Deserters on Lorraine Front Disclose That Fact Is Known in Sections.

With the American Army in France, Friday, July 26.—(By The Associated Press.)—German soldiers who have deserted into the American lines on the Lorraine front have made disclosures indicating that news of the great American effort is slowly filtering into some sections of the German army, despite the official effort to belittle American participation in the war.

One prisoner said he had heard there were only 300,000 Americans in France. Others, however, declared they knew the figure totalled 900,000, the majority of whom were brought to France "for other purposes."

From the deserters it was learned also that the three landwehr groups in Germany had been examined carefully for fresh material to throw onto the western front.

On their own initiative the deserters have enabled the Americans to establish not only the exact makeup of the enemy opposite them, but to keep track of the shifts on their other side.

WIFE DIVORCES F. X. BUSHMAN

Movie Star Must Also Pay \$4,000 a Year to Support Children.

Baltimore, July 27.—Mrs. Josephine F. Bushman received an absolute divorce yesterday from Francis X. Bushman, the motion picture star, \$40,000 alimony with interest at 5 per cent, the custody of their five children, an allowance of \$4,000 a year for each until they marry, because of age or leave her; \$3,000 attorney's fees and court costs, and Bushman is required to pay for the education and medical care of the children.

Judge Allen McLane ordered \$10,000 of the alimony paid immediately, \$10,000 within eight months, \$10,000 within 14 months and the remainder within 20 months. Interest is to be paid monthly.

The handing down of the decree followed the filing of two suits for divorce by Mrs. Bushman, one asking for a partial separation and the last for an absolute divorce. She charged cruelty and neglect, told of being separated many months from her husband and declared that on a certain day her husband registered at a New York road house with a woman other than herself as Mrs. and Mrs. Bushman.

Bushman is allowed to select the schools to which the children shall be sent provided they be not remote from the home of their mother. As each child marries, comes of age, or leaves its mother its share of the \$4,000 a year shall be reduced to \$700. When this applies to all the children the sum for their maintenance ceases.

BRITISH CRUISER MARMOVA SUNK; DESTROYER LOST

London, July 27.—The British armored cruiser Marmora was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine on Tuesday, according to an announcement made by the British Admiralty last night. Ten members of the crew of the vessel are missing, and it is presumed they were drowned.

The Admiralty also announces that a British torpedo boat, the HMAS Marmora, was lost on Wednesday and later sank. Thirteen of her crew are missing, and it is presumed they were drowned.

Naval records contain no cruiser named Marmora, and it is possible that the vessel sunk was the Panisular or Oriental Steam Navigation Co. steamer Marmora of 10,600 tons. She was built at Belfast in 1903, was 330 feet long, and had a beam of 60 feet.

JAPAN WILL GIVE HELP IN SIBERIA

London, July 26.—It is announced officially here that Japan has decided to accept the American proposal to assist the Czech-Slovak armies in Siberia.